

TO PRESIDENT AND EMPEROR.

DEGREES GIVEN BY THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The President in His Speech Lauds Washington's Foreign Policy and Uses It as a Basis for a Larger Navy—Kaiser Sends Thanks—Other Degrees Conferred.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—President Roosevelt and Emperor William received the degree of doctor of laws today from the University of Pennsylvania. The President received his degree in person and made a notable speech on the navy in accepting it, but the degree was conferred on the Emperor in absentia. Baron Speck von Spenburg, the German Ambassador, being present to represent his sovereign.

The occasion was the celebration of the university day, and the exercises were held in the Academy of Music, where a similar honor was bestowed on President McKinley in 1898. President Roosevelt arrived in Philadelphia at 10:40 o'clock this morning. He traveled from Washington in a private car attached to a regular train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was accompanied by the German Ambassador and the Baron von Spenburg, Postmaster-General Venn, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, Secretary Loeb and Surgeon-General Rixey of the navy.

The President was met at Broad Street Station by Provost C. C. Harrison of the university and there was a great demonstration from the crowd of several thousand persons in the streets as Mr. Roosevelt and the members of his party were taken in carriages to the Academy of Music.

The President was escorted to the green room of the theatre, where he held an informal reception before the regular exercises were begun. Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, U. S. Sen. Mitchell and other well-known persons, including the trustees of the university, shook hands with him. Admiral Charles E. Clark, who commanded the battleship Oregon on her famous trip from the Pacific to the Caribbean Sea during the Spanish war and upon whom an academic degree was conferred today, was greeted heartily by the President while the distinguished party were in the green room.

"How are you, doctor?" exclaimed the President.

"Doctor of what?" asked the Admiral.

"Doctor of Oregon law," was the answer.

When the President appeared on the platform he saw before him more than 3,000 persons, all standing and cheering madly under the leadership of the university students who occupied the main floor of the theatre. Mr. Roosevelt and all the members of the party who were to receive degrees had donned the scholastic cap and gown of the university, and they remained standing until the demonstration from the audience had subsided.

PRESENTATION OF THE DEGREES.

The exercises were opened with prayer, and then the audience joined in singing "We Thank Thee All Our God." Dr. S. W. Mitchell, the "public orator," presented each of the candidates for degrees in turn. In presenting President Roosevelt, Dr. Mitchell said:

"Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. On the 4th of July, 1783, the University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon the first President of the United States of America. The trustees of the same university do now, after 122 years, again confer the degree of doctor of laws upon the same degree, upon the same day, upon the same President. This makes all our comment needless."

Tremendous applause and the deafening Pennsylvania yell from the throats of several hundred students greeted the presentation of the degree to President Roosevelt. After the applause had finally subsided, Dr. Mitchell said, in presenting the German Emperor:

"The breadth and earnestness of his Imperial Majesty's intellectual sympathies, his personal generosity which has fostered science and literature, and his far-sighted influence in the interchange of university influence, make it most fitting that a great university recognize both in the man and in the ruler of a kindred race, his services to mankind. Therefore, at the request and by the authority of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, I ask the provost to confer upon his Imperial Majesty, the German Emperor and King of Prussia, through his Ambassador, the degree of doctor of laws."

The degree of doctor of laws was also conferred upon Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador, Senator Philander Chase Knox of Pennsylvania, Rear Admiral Charles Edgar Clark of the United States Navy and David Thompson Watson, a leading corporation attorney of Pittsburgh.

The degree of doctor of letters was conferred upon Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and the degree of doctor of science upon Robert Simpson Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution.

The audience showed special appreciation by prolonged cheers when the degrees were handed to Ambassador Durand, Admiral Clark and Senator Knox. In presenting the British Ambassador, Dr. Mitchell said:

"The country and the University of Pennsylvania gladly recognize in the personal envoy of the King of Great Britain his Majesty's constant friendship for this country and are gratefully reminded of the service rendered us by the Queen, his mother-in-law, by the varied and brilliant career in India, Afghanistan and Persia and remembering, too, the historian and novelist, we, the trustees, desire to express by our action the satisfaction with which this country has welcomed in You an Ambassador of exceptional distinction."

As a diplomatist, you have no disputes to settle, no errand save that of adding to the ties of material interests those immaterial bonds which make for good will, are the safeguard of treaties and lead two great law-abiding peoples to turn away from the courts of international justice for the settlement of every difference. Therefore, at the request and by the authority of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, I ask the provost to confer upon you, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the degree of doctor of laws."

On the official programme President Roosevelt appeared both as a candidate for a degree and as the orator of the day. At the conclusion of the presentation of the honors Provost Harrison presented Mr. Roosevelt who said:

"As a nation we have had our full share of great men, but the fact of adding to the list of material interests those immaterial bonds which make for good will, are the safeguard of treaties and lead two great law-abiding peoples to turn away from the courts of international justice for the settlement of every difference. Therefore, at the request and by the authority of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, I ask the provost to confer upon you, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the degree of doctor of laws."

It was near here that with that army he faced the great Valley Forge, the winter which marked the turning point of the Revolutionary War. Here he came again as president of the convention which framed the constitution, and then as President of the United States, and finally as Lieutenant-General of the army after he had retired from the Presidency.

One hundred and eighty-two years ago, just before he left the Presidency, he issued his farewell address, and in it he laid down certain principles which he believed should guide the citizens of this republic for all time to come, his own words being, "which appear to me all-important to the perpetuation of your liberty as a people."

"BEST AMONG THE GREAT MEN OF THE WORLD."

Washington, though in some ways an even greater man than Lincoln, did not have Lincoln's fiery gift of expression—that gift which makes certain speeches of the rail splitter from Illinois read like the inspired utterances of the great Hebrew prophet and prince. But he had the Lincoln's sound common sense, far-sightedness and devotion to a lofty ideal. Like Lincoln he sought after the noblest objects, and like Lincoln he sought the most thoroughly practical methods. These two greatest Americans can fairly be called the two greatest men of the world, and each showed in actual practice his capacity to secure under our system the most efficient and most effective means to governmental strength. Each was as free from the vices of the tyrant as from the vices of the demagogue. To each the cause of the people was as dear as to the other, and each was as alien as the baseness of the merely self-seeking politician. Each was incapable of the wickedness which leads by force of arms to wrong others and of the less criminal weakness which fails to provide effectively against being wronged by others.

It is the basis of our foreign policy. As Washington's maxims which he bequeathed to his countrymen were the following: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations," and "To be prepared for war is the most effective means to promote peace." These two principles taken together should form the basis of our whole foreign policy. Neither is sufficient taken by itself. It is merely an idle dream, but a most mischievous dream, to believe that mere refraining from wrongdoing will insure us against being wronged. Let us, on the other hand, a nation prepared for war as a menace to mankind unless the national purpose is to treat other nations with good faith and justice. In any country which is neither the conscientious man who is a craven at heart, nor yet the bold and strong man without the moral sense, who is of real use to the community, it is the man who by strength and courage adds a realizing sense of the moral obligation resting upon him, the man who has not only the desire but the power to do his full duty by his neighbor and by the State. So, in the world at large, the nation which is of use in the progress of mankind is that nation which combines strength of character, force of character and insistence upon its own rights, with a full acknowledgment of its own duties toward others.

Just at present the best way in which we can show that our loyalty to the teachings of Washington is a loyalty of the heart, and not of the lips only, is to see to it that the work of building up our navy goes steadily on, and that at the same time our stand for national righteousness is clear and emphatic.

Never since the beginning of our country's history has the navy been used in an unjust war. It has been used to render great and sometimes vital service to the republic. It has not been too strong for our good, though often not strong enough to do all the good it is capable of doing. Our possession of the Philippines, our interest in the trade of the Orient, our building the Isthmian Canal, our insistence upon the right of free shipping, all demand that our navy shall be of adequate size and for its size of unsurpassed efficiency. It is strong enough to insure that we minimize the chance of our being drawn into foreign war. If we let it run down it is as certain as the day that sooner or later we shall have to choose between a probably disastrous foreign war or a peace kept on terms that imply national humiliation. Our navy is the guarantee of peace and the cheapest insurance against war. And those who, in whatever capacity, have helped to build it up during the past twenty years have been in good stead. It is the living up to one of the most important of the principles which Washington laid down for the guidance of his countrymen. Nor was Washington the only one of our great Presidents who showed far-sighted patriotism by support of the navy. When Andrew Jackson was in Congress he voted for the first warships we ever built as part of our regular navy, and he voted against the grant of money to pay our humiliating tribute to the pirates of the Barbary States. Old Hickory was a patriot through and through, and there was not an ounce of timidity in his nature, and of course he felt only indignant contempt for any man who purchased an ignominious peace by cowardice instead of exacting a just peace by showing we were as little willing to submit to as to make aggressive war. Had the majority of Jackson's colleagues and successors felt as he did about the navy, had it been his policy to insist on being brought to a standstill, it would probably never have been necessary to fight the War of 1812.

Main Washington said: "Give to mankind the example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence." This feeling can be shown alike by our attitude toward the world without our own borders. Taft and Wright in the Philippines and Wood in Cuba have shown us exactly how to practice this justice and benevolence in dealing with other peoples. A justice and benevolence which can be shown, not by shirking our duty and abandoning the rights of other peoples to govern themselves, but by doing our duty by staying with them and teaching them how to govern themselves, by uplifting them by the example of our own government. We are obeying this maxim of Washington's just so far as we help in every movement which is undertaken by the Government to lift up the native peoples of the case, by voluntary action among private citizens, for the betterment of our own people.

JUSTICE BEFORE BENEVOLENCE.

Observe that Washington speaks both of justice and benevolence, and that he puts justice first. We must be generous, we must help our poorer brothers, but we must first be just. It is the first step toward securing justice to treat every man on his merits as a man, showing him respect, but not so far as we are holding open for him the door of opportunity so that he may wait upon honest and intelligent endeavor.

W. L. G. "Cerebral public credit." Just at the moment there is no

The Weather.

There was a storm of the South Atlantic coast yesterday, with high pressure passing over the St. Lawrence Valley. The combination caused high northerly and northeasterly winds along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Virginia, and high westerly and northwesterly winds over the Central States. In addition there was snow falling in the Lake region and in part of New England, but not in the Ohio and Tennessee valleys, with threatening conditions and scattered snow over part of the Middle Atlantic States. West of the Mississippi it was generally fair.

In this city the day was cloudy; brisk to high north to northeasterly winds and temperature close to the freezing point throughout the day. Average humidity, 67 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level at N. A. M., 30.30; 3 P. M., 30.20.

The temperature register, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

For eastern New York, partly cloudy to day, with light rain in south portion; fair and warmer to morning; diminishing northerly winds.

For New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, light rain to day, fair and warmer to morning; diminishing northerly winds.

For New England, partly cloudy to day, with light rain on the coast; fair and warmer to morning; diminishing northerly winds.

For Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia, cloudy to day, with light rain to day and warmer to morning; fresh northerly winds.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania, rain or snow to day, fair and warmer to morning; diminishing west winds.

For the Atlantic coast, fair and warmer to morning; diminishing west winds.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes bread in an hour—no standing over night.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

attack on public credit, but if ever the temptation arises against our people, at the outset remember that the worst, because the most insidious form of the appeal that would make a man a dishonest debtor is that which would persuade him that it is anything but dishonest for him to repudiate his debts.

PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.

Finally, it is peculiarly appropriate, when we have come to this city as the guest of the University of Pennsylvania, to quote another of Washington's maxims. "Promote, as an object of primary importance, the general diffusion of knowledge." In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. Education is the basis of a good citizen, but most certainly ignorance tends to prevent his being a good citizen. Washington was far too much of a patriot, had far too much love for his fellow citizens, to try to teach them that they could develop themselves unless they could develop a sound and enlightened public opinion. No nation can permanently prosper free from government unless it has a high average of citizenship; and there can be no such high average of citizenship without a high average of education, using the word in its broadest and most comprehensive sense. It is the things of the soul as well as the things of the mind.

School education can never supplant or take the place of self-education, still less can it in any way take the place of those rugged and manly qualities which are the result of the training of character, but it can be of enormous use in supplementing both. It is a source of just pride to every American that our people have a consistent and unbroken accordance with Washington's principle of promoting institutions for the diffusion of knowledge. There is nothing dearer to our hearts than the school, and the progress of which every citizen should be proud. The higher education, such as is provided by the University of Pennsylvania and kindred bodies, not only confers great benefits to those able to take advantage of it, but entails upon them corresponding duties.

The man who founded this nation had to deal with theories of government and the fundamental principles of free institutions. We are now concerned with a different set of questions, for the republic has been firmly established, its principles thoroughly tested and fully approved, and the political issues have succeeded those of grave social and economic importance, the solution of which demands the best efforts of the best men. We have to expect that a wise and leading part in the effort to attain this solution will be taken by those who have been exceptionally blessed in the matter of education. That college graduate is but a poor creature who does not feel when he has left college that he has something to contribute to the world. What he owes he can pay only by the way he bears himself throughout life. It is but occasionally that a college graduate does much outright for his alma mater; he can repay her by living a life that will reflect credit upon her, by so carrying himself as a citizen that she shall be proud of years spent in training him have not been wasted.

The educated man is entitled to no special privilege. He has the same right of trying to show that his education enables him to take the lead in striving for the good of his country. The task which is set to us of the twentieth century. The problems before us to-day are very complex, and are widely different from those which the men of the nineteenth century had to face, but we can overcome them surely, and we can overcome them only if we approach them in the spirit of the men of the nineteenth century. Our supporters brought to bear upon the problems of their day—the spirit of sanity and of courage, the spirit which combines hard common sense with the highest idealism. At the conclusion of the exercises in the Academy of Music the President was escorted to the armory of the First City Troop, Philadelphia's most aristocratic military organization, where he was entertained at luncheon. This affair was strictly private, no person being admitted except the members of the troop, the guests of honor and two or three of those who accompanied him from Washington. Mr. Roosevelt made some brief remarks at the close of the luncheon, praising the City Troop and speaking in high terms of the services which militia organizations in general have rendered to the country.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S MESSAGE.

Emperor William's cabinet expressing his appreciation of the degree bestowed upon him was read by Provost Harrison before a party of about seventy-five guests at a luncheon given at the University Club, immediately after the exercises at the Academy of Music. The message from the Emperor, which the provost said had just been received by him, was:

Dr. Charles H. Harrison, Provost, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

I am truly glad that the university has tendered me, at the same time with President Roosevelt, the academic honor that once conferred upon Washington. I beg to accept with my thanks my best wishes for the continued growth and prosperity of the university.

Provost Harrison announced that the following answer was sent:

Wilhelm, Emperor, Kaiser, Berlin.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania thank you for the honor of the degree conferred upon your Majesty for your services to the nation and welcome to her university body the names of your Majesty, President Roosevelt and George Washington.

Among the guests at the luncheon were Baron von Spenburg, the German Ambassador; Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador; Señor Gonzales Quesada, Minister from Cuba, and Señor Obaldi, Minister from Panama. The luncheon was purely informal, no speeches being made, and it lasted only one hour, most of the guests having other engagements for the afternoon.

At the conclusion of the luncheon at the armory the President and his party went to the West Philadelphia station and left for Washington at 3:23 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by the German Ambassador and the Baroness von Spenburg, Senator Knox and the other members of his party, arrived from Philadelphia at 6:20 o'clock to-night.

DR. CHADWICK AT WORK.

Resumes Medical Practice in Cleveland—Daughter Earning Her Living.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick announced that he had resumed the practice of medicine here. He was asked if it was true that Miss Mary Chadwick had taken a place as governess in New York.

"No, she applied for a place there as soon as we landed and learned that it would be necessary for us to get back to Cleveland," he said, "but she didn't get it and is now in Jacksonville, Fla., where one of my brothers lives. She stops with his family and is employed making maps in a publisher's company's office. Her education has not fitted her specially for that kind of work, but she is cheerfully trying to learn."

HUSTLING ON THE BIG CANAL.

ENGINEERS BACK TO SAY THE PRELIMINARY WORK IS DONE.

4,000 Men at Work Now, and Jobs Going the Rate of 1,000 a Month—Yellow Fever Almost Wiped Out—\$2,000,000 in Machinery We Get for Nothing.

William H. Burr and William Barclay Parsons of the engineering committee of the Panama Canal Commission returned yesterday on the Alliance, they will go to Washington in a few days to report of their three weeks observation of the progress of canal work. It had been agreed between them that Prof. Burr should do the talking for publication. He gave out a statement, in which he said:

"The committee on engineering of the Isthmian Canal Commission report that they found the work generally in much better and more advanced condition than they anticipated. In the great Culebra cut, the detail of construction that will take the most time and most money, the chief engineer has at work three large American steam shovels, and is erecting five more. Four thousand laborers are now at work on different portions of the work, and 1,000 more have already been engaged in the West Indies and Central America. Substantial progress is therefore being made."

"While on the Isthmus the committee was in daily conference with the chief engineer, with a view to formulating certain plans, contracts for which can be let at an early date. These plans and the accompanying data will be submitted to the commission at Washington. At Panama and Colon the laying of sewers and water pipes is progressing steadily, so that in the near future both the drinking water and the sewage will be furnished with a system of sewers and water supply, with abundance of wholesome water. The presence of yellow fever is to be regretted, but was to be expected, as this disease is always present in tropical countries in America, unless long continued sanitary precautions have been taken."

"The committee returned more than satisfied with the general conditions of the enterprise, and believe that completion can be attained in less time than is popularly supposed. The sanitary work, which is now really ended, and the actual work of construction on a large scale can soon begin."

Prof. Burr supplemented his statement by a chat regarding certain matters which are outside of the formal report of the commission. He said that the labor situation on the Isthmus is not so good as it was some time ago. The workmen are Jamaica negroes and natives of Panama and the adjacent countries. They do not work as effectively as our people, but they are doing a great deal of work, and the conditions are greatly improved over those in previous years.

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"Another great source of satisfaction to the commission was the discovery of the availability of much of the machinery left on the Isthmus by the French company. The earlier commission refused to set any value on this machinery, saying that it had better be thrown in as good money as bad. The present commission has found that there are about twenty large warehouses along the line of the canal, and that the machinery is in good condition. It is machinery of a type which the Commission would not buy to-day, but it is now of great value. The cost of this machinery, which cost us nothing."

Regarding the public health on the Isthmus, Prof. Burr said that Col. Gorgas and his command have done truly marvelous work. The recent excitement about yellow fever has been greatly exaggerated. The fact that for the first time records of every case have been kept systematically, speaking from the experience of five visits to the Isthmus, Prof. Burr said he never saw so little yellow fever there as to-day. He was sure that the plague was under control, and that almost any one of the new cases now reported might be the last.

"There are very few fever infected mosquitoes now on the Isthmus," Prof. Burr said. It has been customary of late to get after the mosquitoes by fumigating not only the houses of the sick, but the whole neighborhood with strong sulphur to kill the mosquitoes; meantime a general fumigation of the whole city has been going on and is almost completed. Before the plague spots of the world will be so only in history. Political and police conditions in the Canal Zone, he said, were excellent. Five visits to the Isthmus, he said, had shown the Panama Isthmian Interest, was also a passenger on the Alliance. He is to argue the appeal of the Isthmian Interest, pending before the United States Supreme Court."

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MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

When a London Society Leader disappears as completely as if the earth had swallowed her up—as Lady Dyke did—a thousand possible theories may be advanced.

A Scotland Yard detective and a clever amateur work side by side trying to unravel the skein of tangled events.

E. J. CLODE, PUBLISHER, NEW YORK.

HOSIERY SHOW AT AN AXE RAID

COPIES BATTER FLAT DOOR—WOMEN TAKE TO FLEE ESCAPE.

Alleged New Poolroom in Capt. Flood's Precinct Had Early Closing—20 Victims, but 25 Men and Women Vanished—Five Sleuths Guarded Lonely Hall.

Capt. Flood of the West Forty-seventh street station made a spectacular raid on an alleged poolroom late yesterday afternoon and got one prisoner. He took twenty-five men and women to the police station in patrol wagons and took their names. Flood said that fully 100 persons made their escape before the raiders could chop their way into the place.

Flood heard yesterday that a new poolroom had opened on the third floor front of the flat house 778 Eighth avenue, which is between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and not very far from the station house. Whoever gave the captain his information told him how to get into the place by ringing a certain number of times at the vestibule bell.

With four of his plain clothes men, Schmidt, Lohmeyer, Troy and Beyer, the captain went around to the house at 5 o'clock. Leaving three men down stairs, Flood and Troy entered the house after ringing the bell the requisite number of times. The vestibule door was opened for them and they ascended. They were admitted to the third floor by the doorkeeper, who didn't recognize them. They went to the door of the poolroom, which was on the third floor, and they were recognized. They were pushed toward the door by a score of men, and before they knew it they were out in the hall and the door was slammed in the faces of the raiders.

Troy was left on guard in the hall and Flood went down stairs and sent Detective Schmidt around the corner to Truck A to borrow an axe from the firemen. Schmidt hustled back with the axe and started to batter down the flat door. It was a good job, and it took some time before the break came. When it was finally smashed in there were only twenty-six persons in the place. The rest had made their escape over the front and rear fire escapes.

None of those who got away went to the street. They all climbed to other flats and got through them to the hallway and the roof and escaped through other houses. A majority of the women made good their escape in this way, and persons living near by who saw the hurried exit of the women were various styles of hosiery displayed by the female fire escape climbers.

All the while these persons were getting away two detectives stood down in the first landing. They were there expecting a rush, but never a soul passed them until Capt. Flood yelled to them to come upstairs and help handle the prisoners. The two in the lower hall never guessed that people were getting away over the fire escapes.

Of those who were found in the flat the police could only pick one as having anything to do with it. They arrested him, and he gave the name of Michael Murphy, 355 West Forty-fifth street. He denied that he had anything to do with the alleged poolroom, and the police have no proof but he is being held for a few days. They held him for a few days, and he was released. He found a woman who said she was Mrs. Davis.

"What sort of a place are you running here?" asked Mrs. Davis. "I'm not running anything but a respectable home," retorted Mrs. Davis. "I was all those months and women doing here half an hour ago?" asked Flood. "The women were friends of mine who just dropped in," said Mrs. Davis. "The men were friends of mine, my husband. He's a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department and he was hiring a lot of men to do work in the streets to-day."

"Maybe," said the woman, grinning, "but I'm telling you the truth." Flood said he thinks Mrs. Murphy is the husband of Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis hasn't been in the flat long.

DETECTIVES OF THE EAST. Twenty-second street station saw a lot of men heading up Broadway at 12 o'clock. Square about racing time yesterday afternoon, so they notified Capt. Hussey. After one of the detectives had refused to admit to a room on the third floor, Hussey marched upstairs with five husky cops. They pushed in the door in a jiffy by a human battering ram, and found twenty-five persons gathered around a telephone.

The raiders grabbed three shirt-sleeved men who seemed to be in authority, and after inviting the others to go to the station house to register they loaded the whole bunch into two patrol wagons, to the great delight of the guests of the Union Square Hotel, next door, who were watching the proceedings from convenient windows.

Two of the prisoners said they were wheat speculators and gave their names as Edward Riley of 417 Twelfth street, Brooklyn, and Samuel Levy of 202 Fifth street, New York. The third was Harry Roth, a jeweller of 18 Lafayette place. They were charged with aiding and abetting a poolroom. Capt. Hussey said the place didn't open up until Tuesday.

RESERVES AT ANARCHISTS MEETING.

Made the Meeting Sit Down Instead of Standing on the Benches.

A meeting of the New York group of anarchists called to order over the removal of Grand Duke Sergius, drew about fifteen hundred people to Grand Irving Palace last night. Herr Most was there, but sprung nothing new.

They had Police Captain Murtilla worried a little. The management of the hall had told him that there were to be only 200 persons there. In fact, they were told to clear the precinct, the captain dropped into the hall and found people jammed like sardines and standing on benches. He had the chairmen give orders that they sit down. The anarchists obeyed, and then climbed up and before the captain had turned his back, so he ordered out the reserves, who forced the crowd to sit down.

At Clubs, Cabs, Hotels and Lodges. The Cook & Bernheimer Co., Sole Distributors.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY: A Clearance Sale of \$5.00 Shoes for Men at \$3.75.

Because we will not ask you to accept for the new season's service a shoe that was designed for the season spent, this is the penalty we have to pay. Perhaps it will not be all penalty; the price concession may lead you to realize that our five dollar shoe is the standard of its class—that it represents the highest expression of the shoemaker's craft, both in leathers and workmanship. Save none, our entire stock of Winter shoes is involved. They are of patent leather, calfskin, box calf, vici kid, and tan Russia calf, in lace or blucher styles, with medium, heavy or double soles, lined with fabric or leather. The variety of shapes and models is extensive, affording all manner of lasts for all manner of men.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Medium and Light Weight Suits for Men Practically at Half Price, \$12.50

Former prices up to \$25—a few still higher.

There are all sizes, up to 48, and some heavy weight suits have been added.

This is an important sale and contains many fine bargains. There are Single, Double Breasted and English Walking Suits in Mixed Goods—Single and Double Breasted and Cutaway Suits in Black Cheviot and Serge—Single and Double Breasted Blue Serge, Single and Double Breasted Flannel Suits—and Norfolk Suits.

ALL 3 STORES.

Smith Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST STREET.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AVE. BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AVE.

ONE CHIN POOLED 3 SLEUTHS.

PIE GOW GAME WITH STRICTLY MODERN APPLIANCES.

When Raiders Fell on the Watcher, Chinamen Just Tumbled Over Them—Hubbards on the Spot Hear of Hip Sing Murder and On Leong's White Slaves.

One Chin Foo, an only Chinaman with a Sunday school education, put it all over three smooth city sleuths last night. Even the sleuths admit it. The occasion was a raid on an alleged gambling house at 29 Mott street.

Noticing that the police always do their raiding on Sunday night, the Lee gamblers decided to try it on a week night. They opened a game at 20 Mott street on Tuesday evening. Wednesday morning the police knew all about it.

Detectives Curran, Powers and Corr have had luck on their last two raids in stalking the watchman and gagging him before he could blow. A preliminary survey showed a small Chinaman loitering outside of No. 20. While Powers got by the back door to cut off retreat, Corr and Curran started to crawl up on the lookout—this same Chin Foo.

They sauntered up until they were a door or two away. Chin Foo never moved. Then, with a tigerlike agility, they crept, inch by inch, toward Chin Foo. Once, as though shifting his position slightly, he stretched out a foot, drew it back and went on dozing.

Just after he pulled back that foot a moment of silence fell over 20. Then, just as the detectives made their final spring on Chin Foo, an awful row broke out inside and it rained Chinamen.

Curran and Corr had sprung on Chin Foo and pinned him down. Over them rolled an avalanche of Chinamen, who sprawled across them into the street and then scooted in every direction. Curran, reaching up, grabbed legs like a quarter back breaking up a centre play. He leaped a large